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THE NEWS IN LONDON.

REVIVAL OF CONFIDENCE IN THE SAFETY OF STANLEY AND EMIN.

MR. BRIGHT BETTER-LORD SACKVILLE'S SUCCESSOR—LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECHES—IRISH SYMPATHY WITH THE ARAB-UNIONIST GAIN—DR. TANNER'S OUTBURST—MR. WALTER ANP—THE TIMES—PROPERTY IN PORTRAITS—MR. AND MRS. PHELPS—STATE OF THE GREAT DUKE—THE MAINTENANCE.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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London, Dec. 22.—The news of Mr. Stanley's safety, which reached London yesterday afternoon and was hailed at first as conclusive, is slightly discredited by this morning's critical analysis. There are discrepancies in the details of the rescue, and some statements seem improbable; but, as Lord Salisbury well said, it is at least as trustworthy as Osman Digna's letter. The details promised in the telegram to Sir John Pender, which is the most positive of all, are expected hourly. The dispatches have at any rate revived general confidence that both Mr. Stanley and Emin Pacha are all right.

Mr. Bright is so much better that for the present no more bulletins are issued. The chronic malady remains, unhappily, a source of danger which may at any moment become serious.

Lord Dunraven's speech in the House of Lords respecting the British Minister at Washington was conceived in a spirit most friendly to America. He strongly urged Lord Salisbury to send a successor to Lord Sackville without delay. Lord Salisbury met this appeal, clearly made in the interest of both countries, with a dry, stiff and purely technical answer. It would be more accurate to say he refused to answer at all. He seems to be meditating some surprise; whether agreeable or the reverse is an open question. Mr. Edwards, however, has said he expects to return soon. His indefinite retention here would be an act so conspicuously resentful and unfriendly that even Lord Salisbury may not care to risk it.

Lord Salisbury's Scarborough speeches delight his friends as proof of physical endurance hardly less than Mr. Gladstone's. He made three in one day, of some length and importance. One of them embodies a rather elaborate attack on Mr. Gladstone. "He hints that Mr. Gladstone is a liar," screams "The Daily News." Cooler readers will find no such hint. What Lord Salisbury does is to point out that he never said certain things which Mr. Gladstone imputed to him. The strongest word Lord Salisbury uses is "misquoting." His charges, however, call for reply. His comment on the "black man" incident is thought even by his own friends ungracious; nor is his repetition of his previous opinion in favor of women's suffrage relished by the more sober-minded of his party.

The passage which gives most general satisfaction is the express assurance that no large operations in the Sudan are to follow the Suakin success. The victory at Suakin is not popular with the Home Rulers, if you accept Mr. O'Connor as their spokesman. He calls it in "The Star" "senseless butchery which must fill every honest soul with disgust." "This tone," observes an English critic, "is but an echo of the Irish cheers for the Mahdi given before Home Rule was proposed." English Home Rulers, not seeing why they should side with slave-trading desperadoes against their own countrymen, rejoice with one accord over General Grenfell's success. The exceptions are few and far between. The exception of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who puts fanaticism in the name of patriotism, is one. He protested in the House against the "senseless, shameless slaughter of Arabs." Against the slaughter of Englishmen by Arabs he does not protest. He thinks the howling desperadoes who had come hundreds of miles to attack Suakin and reopen it as a slave-trading port had a right to the place.

The reduction of the Liberal majority at Stockton from 1,000 to 375 is set down by the Glasgowian organ to local causes. "No," say the Unionists, "that will not do. Sir Horace Davey actually polled more votes than Mr. Dodds in 1886, and Mr. Dodds was a great local favorite. It is an increase in the Unionist vote, not a decrease in the Home Rule majority, which has cut down the Home Rule majority. These new voters must be people who abstained before from indifference or doubt, but now rally to the Union cause." This may be so, but the Gladstonians are glad to get Sir Horace Davey, who is the leader of the Chancery bar, back to the House.

Dr. Tanner's scene in the House of Commons last night showed him standing alone, resisting not only the authority of the Chair but of his own leader. The Irish members, acting under Mr. Parnell's authority, declined to support their colleague in refusing to withdraw the epithets "liar" and "coward" which he had applied to Mr. Balfour. The vote of the House for his suspension was unanimous. So Dr. Tanner returns to Cork with the gilt on his aureole of planned martyrdom rather tarnished.

Mr. Parnell's Scotch action against "The Times" has brought out some curious facts relating to the ownership and management of that journal. Mr. Walter, popularly believed to own the whole or nearly the whole property, swears he owns but one-sixteenth and a half. The accuracy of the report has been questioned, but it is so printed in "The Times" itself, which gives, no doubt, most reluctantly, but most fairly, the fullest report of all. The whole paper belonged to Mr. Walter's grandfather, from whom all the present holders of shares derive their interests, whether by deed, by succession or otherwise. "The number is very large," said Mr. Walter. "A list is to be prepared by Mr. Soames, his solicitor. Mr. Walter describes himself as the managing proprietor, and swears he has sole authority since 1847, the year of his father's death, till lately, when his son was joined with him. This, though literally true, is enough to bring the shade of Delane back to earth to protest. But though Mr. Walter owns but this small share in the paper, he owns the publishing and printing offices, and prints the paper by contract with the proprietors.

Mr. Justice North's photograph decision disposes once for all, it may be hoped, of the popular fallacy respecting property in private photographs. Sundry unscrupulous photographers have claimed the right to sell and exhibit photographs of their customers against their will and although they had been paid for taking them. Efforts to prevent this have been met in the past by legal opinions affirming the legal right of a photographer to do what he liked with negatives or impressions from negatives, which confessedly remained his property. The court has now blown this contention to the winds. "The photograph," said Mr. Justice North, "is wholly in the wrong," and he peremptorily enjoined him against both exhibition and sale. The negative belongs to the photographer; the copyright belongs to the person photographed.

The Sackville trouble has not prevented Mrs. Phelps from distributing the prizes to the students at the Westminster Schools, nor Mr. Phelps from making a speech to the boys. Like all his speeches, this was notable for its American quality, and for a certain kindly cynicism and humorous good sense, which the English appreciate the more because it has a foreign flavor.

The Prince of Wales and other high personages have at last unveiled Mr. Boehm's new bronze statue of the Duke of Wellington, which for

days past has stood in swaddling clothes opposite the Apsley House. The statue is equestrian, life-size and life-like, full of energy, movement and ease, and is so treated that neither is art sacrificed to history nor history to art. Four bronze sentries at the four angles of the red Aberdeen granite pedestal guard the great Duke—privates in four regiments, English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh. The spirit of Mr. Boehm's work is heroic throughout.

The Cunard Company, who obtained its mail contract from the British Post Office by a pledge to run fast steamers regularly during the winter, is again breaking faith with the Post Office and the public. They have put on some of their oldest and slowest boats. The Gallia has made one trip out and home. The Bothnia is advertised for next Saturday, and the Gallia again for the Saturday after. The Post Office will, perhaps, find out the trick by the time she returns to Liverpool. The contrast between the service to and that from America is more marked than ever. Out of eleven mails from New-York this month three only are brought by ships which carry mails to New-York. Mails from New-York are invariably sent by the fastest ships; those to New-York go by contract ships, speed being no object.

The Gilbert-Scott controversy appears in a new phase. Mr. Gilbert is still on the war path. His address last week that he was going to sue Mr. Scott for saying he had demanded his dismissal from the post of dramatic critic of "The Daily Telegraph" on account of his hostile notice of Mr. Gilbert's "Brantingham Hall." Then he discovered no evidence that Mr. Scott had said so. Now appears an advertisement offering fifty pounds reward to whoever will furnish Mr. Gilbert with evidence to identify the person with whom this calumnious statement, as he calls it, originated. Meantime, the dispute adds something to the attractiveness of the play, which goes far better than the first night.

"Macbeth" will be produced at the Lyceum Theatre on Saturday next. Mr. Irving again essays the character which thirteen years ago ranked as his least successful effort. Miss Ellen Terry, essentially an actress of picturesque comedy, is cast as Lady Macbeth. It is difficult to say whether, among the friends of both, curiosity or apprehension will be the stronger. It was Mr. Irving's conception as well as treatment of "Macbeth" which was at fault. It remains now to be seen whether thirteen years' reflection and thirteen years of steadily ripening art have convinced him of his radical error in this play. He has changed his mind on some points of production. Lock's music, omitted in 1875, will now be replaced by Sir Arthur Sullivan's. Part of the text then omitted is restored. The wit to be played by women, instead of as heretofore by men. The porter's speech will be given, though apparently in a revised form. It is a little ominous to hear of a latest and very carefully revised acting version of the whole piece. Mr. Irving affirms, however, in his preface, that all the changes in scenic arrangement have been made in a spirit of true reverence for the great dramatist. The same spirit, it may be hoped, has presided over the revision of the text, which in former times Mr. Irving handled with some freedom. G. W. S.

MR. PARNELL AGAINST "THE TIMES." Edinburgh, Dec. 22.—Counsel for Mr. Parnell in his suit against "The Times" have arrested fifty pounds in the hands of an advertising agent as belonging to Messrs. Wright and Walter, or to one of them.

London, Dec. 22.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Kimbor, Conservative, moved that the Clerk of the House appear before the Parnell Commission when it reassembles, and produce for its inspection the members' roll containing Mr. Parnell's signature. Mr. Sexton protested against the motion, but it was carried by a vote of 34 to 13. It is said that Mr. Kimbor's motion was the result of a preconcerted plan agreed upon by the Conservatives, all of whom voted for its adoption.

GENERAL GRENELL PRAISES HIS TROOPS. Suakin, Dec. 22.—General Grenell reviewed the troops of his command to-day. He afterward addressed them, praising the bravery which they had shown in Thursday's battle. He also read telegrams from Mr. Stanhope, Secretary for War, the Duke of Devonshire, and Queen Victoria, congratulating them on their victory. The troops enthusiastically cheered the General.

A spy from Handoub reports that the village is crowded with wounded Arabs, among them being several emirs.

London, Dec. 22.—In relation to complaints of the inferior quality of the bayonets used by the troops at Suakin, Wilkinson & Son, the arms manufacturers, who furnished the weapons, explain that they are unable to make bayonets in England now owing partly to their inability to secure skilled workmen and partly to the incompleteness of their new factory, which is being built in the Twelfth Lane, London. Germany is now the centre of the sword-making industry of the world. The War Office authorities regard this explanation as reasonable.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN AGAINST ENGLAND. Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 22.—Perez Cavalier, late Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Yokohama, arrived here last night on his way from Japan to Washington. In an interview he said that when he left Japan it was currently reported in diplomatic circles that a secret treaty had been concluded between Russia and Japan against England. The reason for this treaty was that Russia and Japan had discovered that the Japanese Government would favor the latter country and thus give the British Government a tremendous advantage in their operations in the Pacific Ocean, and permit an easy descent upon Siberia. To overcome this Russia has of late been paying the way for an amicable understanding with the Japanese court, and a few months ago the Emperor had conferred upon the Empress of Japan the decoration of the Order of St. Catherine.

PANAMA CANAL AND THE BANKRUPTCY BILL. Paris, Dec. 22.—The proposal to detach from the new Bankruptcy bill the clauses applicable to the Panama Canal Company is likely to prove abortive. The reporter of the committee on the bill declares that the clauses have to go. The committee will ask that the bill be placed as an order of the day immediately after the passage of the budget, for the purpose of hastening the adoption of the measure.

TRYING TO BLOW UP A SPANISH STATESMAN. Madrid, Dec. 22.—A person was exploded last night at the door of the house of Senator Canovas del Castillo. Only slight damage was done, but the greatest alarm was caused among the members of the household. No arrests have as yet been made.

MR. BLAINE AND THE FRENCH MISSION. Paris, Dec. 22.—It is believed here that John Sherman should accept the portfolio of Secretary of State in President Harrison's Cabinet, he would offer Mr. Blaine the French mission.

MR. BRIGHT'S CONDITION IMPROVED. London, Dec. 22.—Mr. John Bright's condition is improved.

EDITORS ASSAULTED BY ARMY OFFICERS. Madrid, Dec. 22.—The "Correspondencia" newspaper has printed a number of articles recently, commenting on proposed military reforms. Several officers of the general staff of the army, to whom the publication had given offence, entered the offices of the paper to-day and assaulted the editors. The officers were arrested, but were afterwards paroled.

MR. PULITZER'S GIFT TO PARIS. Paris, Dec. 22.—The Municipal Council has accepted the statue of Lafayette and Washington presented to the city by Joseph Pulitzer, of "The New-York World."

BRIBERY IN AN ENGLISH ELECTION. London, Dec. 22.—Mr. Barker, the defeated Liberal candidate in the recent Parliamentary election in the Madenstone Division of Kent, will petition Parliament

to refuse to recognize the election of Mr. Cornwall, the Conservative candidate, on the ground that it was secured by bribery. Mr. Barker claims that he is entitled to the seat.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES. THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN'S SPEECH ON THE SACKVILLE MATTER—A PLEA FOR CORDIAL RELATIONS.

London, Dec. 22.—In the House of Lords last night the Earl of Dunraven, speaking on the Sackville incident, said: "I do not propose to go into details, the sooner the episode is buried, to my mind, the better; but I must express regret that the papers have not been presented to Parliament. I trust that this will be done before Parliament is prorogued. Whether the circumstance is correctly described by the Prime Minister as an episode in electioneering, whether our Minister was entirely to blame, whether he technically or unintentionally committed a blunder, whether the United States Government was fully justified under any circumstances or by the peculiar circumstance of the moment, are all matters beyond my point, which is, whoever is to blame or whether any one is to blame, surely it would have been more dignified on our part, and more worthy of our position, to have taken no notice of the matter, which, as the Prime Minister early remarked, is a matter affecting two nations.

In the case of some foreign powers different considerations would affect us, but our relations with the United States are peculiar. We use the word 'foreign' toward them because there is no other suitable expression, but I am loath to use the term toward the great Republic. The United States is, diplomatically speaking, a foreign power, but she can never be a foreign land to us. Her citizens are mainly men of the same race and lineage as ourselves, having the same names, speaking the same tongue, worshipping under the same form of religion, and living under the same common law. Their institutions, though differing, are very similar in their integral respects to our own, and are founded on the same love of liberty, law, and capacity for self-government. It is impossible to look upon such a people as foreigners, though one is obliged to speak of their country as a foreign power. Of all the civilized nations we alone can understand the United States, and she alone can understand us in respect to the difficulties which separate us from the rest of the world. Any misunderstanding arising between us would be held to be most deplorable by a vast majority of all thinking men on both sides of the Atlantic.

I fear that speaking of the circumstances as belonging to the history of electioneering may have had an irritating effect upon public opinion in America. It is the duty of a Minister to do his duty, and any longer delay in filling up Lord Sackville's place is liable to be misunderstood by the American people. I hold that the possibility of anything that may lead to a want of sincere friendship between the mother country and the colonies, and after that I consider it our second duty to avoid any such possibility between the United States and ourselves.

Before long another Minister will be accredited to the Court of St. James. All who know Mr. Phelps personally, and all who recognize the dignity and character with which he has discharged his duties, will anticipate it with regret. If we hesitate and delay to accredit a Minister at Washington the United States may mistake our delay for a lack of respect. Two great international questions are awaiting solution—fishery and extradition—and these we cannot hope to settle except under conditions of perfect friendship between the two countries. Therefore I ask the Prime Minister whether the Government intend to appoint a Minister to succeed Lord Sackville at Washington?

THE ALL-AMERICA TEAM VICTORIOUS. Melbourne, Dec. 22.—In the baseball game here to-day, the All-Americans scored six Chicago 3.

RUMORED ALLIANCE OF RUSSIA AND SERBIA. Belgrade, Dec. 22.—It is stated here that King Milan has formed an alliance with Russia, and that he intends to form a Radical Cabinet.

GLYCERINE MAGAZINES EXPLODE. Many houses wrecked and several persons hurt—One fatally.

Pittsburg, Dec. 22.—A Bradford, Penn., dispatch to "The Pittsburg Dispatch" says: "Three glycerine magazines in Buchanan Hollow, one from Taylor, exploded about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, causing a large number of houses in Tappan, and shaking the foundations of the houses in Bradford, three miles away. A large building in Tappan, in which were nine persons, collapsed, seriously injuring three children, one a little girl, who cannot survive. In another house a lamp was overturned and a fire started, which was caused by the explosion. It is not known whether any one was killed, as it is too dark to find any of the remains, if there are any."

GOVERNOR HILL'S TRICKY WAY. NAMING A SURPRISINGLY LATE DATE FOR AN ELECTION IN THE THIRTIETH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Albany, Dec. 22 (Special).—Governor Hill has called a special election in the Thirtieth Senatorial District, for the election of a successor to the late Senator Henry R. Low.

The Governor has deferred the election to January 20. Much surprise is expressed that he should have postponed the election to so late a date. Senator Low died upon December 1, and the Governor was legally informed the following day. Yet he delays the holding of an election for nearly two months. Politicians think that one motive for the Governor's action is to deprive the Republicans of the Grand Opera House, and another motive is to have a longer time to make preparations to carry the district, if possible, with a Democratic candidate.

NESTOR LENNON SECURES A DIVORCE. Syracuse, Dec. 22 (Special).—Justice Vance, of the Supreme Court, to-day entered a decree of absolute divorce in favor of Nestor Lennon, the actor, against his wife, Lizzie McCall. In September, 1887, Lennon and his wife were playing an engagement in Syracuse as members of the company of Edmund Collier. Lennon and the Lennons stayed at the Vanderbilt Hotel. One night during the engagement, Lizzie McCall discovered her husband in the arms of another woman, and the next day began a suit for divorce. Mrs. Lennon's attorneys, James C. Hummel, of New-York City, on November 10 began an action against Mr. Lennon for a limited divorce on the grounds of cruelty and non-support. In this case an order of arrest was obtained from Judge Lawrence, of New-York City, and Lennon was arrested while making an engagement at the Grand Opera House. He gave bail in the sum of \$2,000, was released, and resumed his part in the play. This action was discontinued. Lizzie McCall first began her suit in 1886, in New-York. She will be remembered, shot and killed her husband, young Wall, in 1883, in New-York.

THE RICHMOND ORDERED TO MONTEVIDEO. The long-expected sailing orders for the ship-of-war Richmond were received by Captain Allen V. Reed yesterday, and they determine the question as to her destination. She is not going to Hayti. Her orders are to sail from this port as soon as she can be made ready, and to proceed to Hampton Roads, to take on board and also to receive the steam launch Vixen, which was Admiral Luce's flagship on his memorable trip from New-York to Norfolk through the inland waters of the Chesapeake Bay, and to proceed waters. Thence the Richmond is to proceed to Montevideo, to become the flagship of the South Atlantic Squadron. The Richmond finished taking Atlantic Squadron. The Richmond finished taking Atlantic Squadron. The Richmond finished taking Atlantic Squadron.

LEON O. BAILEY'S FUTILE SEARCH. Indianapolis, Dec. 22 (Special).—The United States Grand Jury, which has been hearing testimony relating to alleged election frauds for three weeks, took another recess to-day and will not resume its sittings until January 1. Lizzie McCall first began her suit in 1886, in New-York. She will be remembered, shot and killed her husband, young Wall, in 1883, in New-York.

A STATUE OF GARFIELD FOR FAIRBANKS PARK. Philadelphia, Dec. 22 (Special).—The Fairmount Park Art Association to-day made a contract for a statue of President Garfield with August St. Gaudens, the well-known sculptor. The statue is to cost \$15,000. The association has on hand for this purpose a sum more than sufficient to cover the expense.

STANLEY PROBABLY SAFE.

A DISPATCH FROM ST. THOMAS TO KING LEOPOLD CONFIRMING THE GOOD NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF A MESSENGER AT ZANZIBAR WITH NEWS THAT THE TWO EXPLORERS WERE IN WADELAI AT THE END OF APRIL—STANLEY THEN URGING EMIN TO REGAIN THE COAST—EMIN AND THE MAHDI—OSMAN DIG-NA'S LETTER.

Bussels, Dec. 22.—King Leopold has received from St. Thomas a telegram confirming the report of the arrival of Henry M. Stanley and Emin Pacha on the Aruwimi.

STANLEY'S ARRIVAL ON THE ARUWIMI.

BELIEVED BY SIR FRANCIS DE WINTON, AND DISCREDITED IN THE CONGO STATE—SAFE TO AUGUST 23.

London, Dec. 22.—Sir Francis de Winton, president of the Emin Relief Committee, in an interview stated that he did not believe that Henry M. Stanley and Emin Pacha had been captured, and that he believed in the genuineness of the news. He momentarily expected a telegram from Stanley. He said that the news of Stanley's arrival was a trick which had been failed of its purpose.

A dispatch to "The Times" from Zanzibar says: "Tippos Tib's messengers came by way of Ughua, Ujiji and Unyamweye, with letters from Stanley dated to August 25. They confirm the other accounts that Stanley left Emin with Cassani and that both were perfectly well. The messengers will return to Tippu Tib."

Suakin, Dec. 22.—The copy of the Khedive's letter to Emin Pacha forwarded to General Grenfell by Osman Digna proves to be an exact reproduction of the original.

Zanzibar, Dec. 22.—One of the special messengers sent into the interior in October, in the hope of obtaining news of Emin and Stanley from caravans, has sent a dispatch announcing that he met Arab traders from Wadai who positively affirmed that Stanley met Emin there about January 30. Stanley, the traders said, had 330 men and plenty of stores. He had endured great privations, but he and all his party were well, although extremely exhausted. The delay in reaching Wadai was due to difficulties encountered on the route, the expedition having to make a long detour toward the northeast in order to avoid swamps and hostile tribes. Emin was then in a fairly good position, although surrounded by hostile tribes. He was surrounded by many of his soldiers had deserted. The Kings of Uganda and Unyoro were hostile to Emin, who was obliged in November to repel predatory incursions from the east. His general health was good, but he had been suffering from an affection of the eyes for two months.

A fortnight after Stanley's arrival, Emin received via Lado a message from the Mahdi, pompously inviting him to return to the Sudan, and promising him as far as the great lakes, and promising good treatment if Emin submitted. Emin replied that before evacuating he must wait for the Mahdi to prove the legitimacy of his claim to the province. Stanley in the meantime applied himself to restoring order among the troops and distributing stores and munitions. Emin told Stanley that he did not desire to leave the Sudan, and that he was willing to wait for the Mahdi to prove the legitimacy of his claim to the province. Stanley in the meantime applied himself to restoring order among the troops and distributing stores and munitions.

Toward the middle of April, hearing that a force of Mahdists was coming, Emin ordered his advanced posts between Duffie and Lado to retire to Wadai, and Stanley sent messengers to the Kings of Uganda and Unyoro. About the end of April, when the news of the Mahdi's advance was received, Stanley and Emin decided to leave Wadai, and to go to the coast by the route of the Aruwimi, and was arranging to send a strong detachment in search of them along the route which he himself had followed. Stanley also again urged Emin to leave Wadai with him and regain the coast.

Stanley sent out several couriers with news for Europe. One was the courier who was sent by the foreign consuls at Zanzibar to advise them of the departure of the relief expedition. This courier had remained at Wadai, and was sent back to the east coast after the arrival of Stanley. Another courier was sent in the direction of the Aruwimi.

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the solar eclipse on New Year's Day. Their instruments, of which they have a complete outfit for observation and taking of instantaneous photographic views, have been sent on in advance. Norman is near Sacramento and is considered one of the best of the State for observing the eclipse. The Harvard College observers will be stationed at Willow, about nine miles from Norman.

CAUGHT IN A BURNING VAT.

A MAN RESCUED FROM CERTAIN DEATH BY A BRAVE FELLOW-WORKMAN.

An accident which appears likely to have a fatal ending occurred yesterday at Valentine Laub's brewery, No. 529 West Forty-first-st. Two men named Reinhardt Graus, twenty-four years old, No. 569 Tenth-ave., and John Nabel, aged twenty-four, of No. 521 West Forty-first-st., were engaged in cleaning out one of the large vats. The vat cleaning out was fully twenty-five feet in depth. The men were generally provided with an electric light by which to work. For some unexplained reason the electric wire was out of order and the men were compelled to use candles.

Nabel had descended into the vat and was engaged in patching up a break, when from some cause which Nabel is unable to explain the candle was overturned, igniting the mixture of rosin and alcohol with which the interior of the vat was varnished. Instantly the vat was filled with flames and Nabel, dazed with fright and bewilderment, stood in the centre of the flames, helpless to extricate himself and wildly screaming for help. His cries were heard by Graus, who was on the second story, which is on a level with the top of the vat. Without a moment's hesitation, Graus jumped over the side and descended into the vat, and, catching Nabel by the arm, dragged him out.

The clothes were almost burned from Nabel's body, and in several places the raw flesh was visible. Other workmen were on the spot and blankets were thrown around the vat, smothering out the flames. A stream of water from the fire engine turned the burning vat and the flames extinguished. Both men were taken to Roosevelt Hospital. Nabel is married, but Graus is single. It is said to be a first accident that has occurred since the brewery was established, five years ago. Nabel was severely injured and may not recover, while Graus, however, although badly burned, is likely to recover.

SUIT AGAINST AN OHIO SYNDICATE.

FRAUD ALLEGED AGAINST SEVERAL MEN PROMINENT IN RAILROAD CIRCLES.

Cleveland, Dec. 22 (Special).—A suit involving a large amount of money was begun in the United States Circuit Court to-day by George B. Jenkinson, of New-Jersey, against Daniel P. Ellis, D. W. Caldwell, Calvin S. Brice, ex-Governor Charles Foster, Samuel Thomas, George I. Seney, John T. Martin, George F. Stone, Adrian Tiffin, William H. Brown, Columbus B. Cummings and William G. Howard. In his petition, Mr. Jenkinson alleges that in December, 1879, the defendants gave a contract to Brown, Howard & Co. to build the Ohio Central Railroad. The contractors were to assume control of the old Columbus and Sandy Creek road, and build additions to it. The new road was to be called the Ohio Central Railroad and was to be bought from Brown, Howard & Co. by a syndicate for \$3,000,000. The work was done, the syndicate bought the road and paid the stipulated sum for it. It then issued \$5,000,000 of stock, \$3,000,000 of first mortgage bonds and \$2,000,000 of income bonds. These were put upon the market and sold on the representation that the whole \$11,000,000 was paid in, whereas all that had ever been paid was the \$3,000,000 paid to the contractors. The plaintiff brought suit against the defendants, claiming that the syndicate was a fraud, and that the defendants were liable for the amount of the bonds still unpaid. Mr. Jenkinson charged fraud upon the men composing the syndicate, and charged the court to hold them responsible for the amount of the bonds still unpaid.

After the petition was filed John S. Stanton, of New-York, made application to be a plaintiff, as Jenkinson began the suit on behalf of himself and all others who desire to join him.

FORT ASSINAROINE IN DANGER.